

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1880.

The Anti-Discrimination Bill.

The House committee which has been considering the bill introduced by Mr. Reagan, to forbid discriminations by railroads in freight rates, has determined by a bare majority not to recommend its adoption. This simply means, we presume, that the committee is not satisfied that the Reagan bill will correct the evil it seeks to remedy and which confessedly exists. There is a great difference of opinion among those who are earnestly desirous of securing fair treatment of every business interest by the carrying companies, as to the legislation needed for the purpose. It seems clear enough that one man should not be charged more than another for the same service rendered by a transporter of their goods; and apparently it is easy to frame a law which will say so; but really it seems to be very difficult. The difficulty mainly lies in defining what is the same service. The railroad companies claim the privilege of securing business by giving a better rate of freight to large customers than to smaller ones; and the claim seems reasonable; also to charge less, proportionately, for a long haul than a short one; which also seems right. Another claim which they make is not so clearly justifiable, although it is sustained by an apparently strong argument: for the purpose of meeting competition they are in the habit of giving a drawback on freight carried into a competing market. For instance the Reading company gives such a drawback to coal shipped eastward from Philadelphia; because otherwise the shippers could not sell their coal in New York at as low a rate as it is sold by the coal carrying companies who have a shorter haul from their mines to New York and can deliver their product there at less cost than can the Reading. The result is that Philadelphia may pay more than New York for coal that is carried through her limits to reach the New York market. This does not seem to be right; nor is it on the other hand clear that the Reading should not be at liberty to sell her coal in New York. A private individual doing the business which a railroad company is doing certainly could not be properly restricted by the law in selling where and how he pleased, and at a price to suit himself. But the rule must be different with a chartered corporation which acquires its power through the privileges granted it by the state, and which may therefore be justly required to use those powers so as to do the public interest no injury. If Mr. Gowen's claim is admitted, that he is justified in charging a smaller price for a haul through Philadelphia to New York than to Philadelphia alone, then no practicable limit can be placed upon the power of a carrying company to discriminate in its charges. As he was reminded by the congressional committee before which he testified, the great railroad companies justify their practice of charging a lower rate on grain to the seaboard from the West than they charge for a less distance, by declaring that it is necessary to enable them to meet the competition of the great grain-growing districts of the Black Sea.

It seems necessary to confine each carrying company to its natural field. If Mr. Gowen cannot get his coal into New York as cheaply as another company it is clear enough that New York is not his natural market. He has no business there; and the state which has chartered his company ought not to permit him to go there with the coal raised out of her own bosom, to sell it at a less price than is charged to her own citizens nearer to the mines. That proposition seems so manifest that it is proved by its statement.

The Negro Exodus.

The closer the work of the committee of the Senate now prosecuting an inquiry into the negro exodus from North Carolina is examined the more apparent it becomes that this hegira of the colored people is inspired by enemies of the Republican party for political purposes. Developments hitherto made, pointing to this conclusion, are strengthened by the sworn testimony of a reputable gentleman of Indianapolis who states that one A. W. Heath, a colored emigrant from North Carolina, told the witness that "the negroes had been instructed to get away from North Carolina by the 1st of next June (1880), so that our numbers will show in the next census." Incidentally it may be mentioned that at the sitting of the committee at which this interesting circumstance was brought out, the mournful fact was also developed through the evidence of an Indianapolis undertaker that, within two months, there had been interred, at the expense of the county in which Indianapolis is located, from twenty-five to thirty men, women and children from among the colored emigrants from North Carolina. They were all buried as paupers. For heartless villainy, the treatment of the man and brother by his Republican saviors, as exhibited in the exposures made by the Voorhees committee, is entitled to take precedence even of past brutality. Republican politicians have for a couple of decades found in the simple credulity of the freedmen plant material on which to practice their art of cruel deception, but the moral sense of the country has long since become blunted to such speculations as this, and to the cold-blooded selfishness and desire for party gain which successive exposures have shown to lie at the bottom of all the alleged efforts of the Republicans to elevate the condition of the colored people. Future students of our history will discern a shocking illustration of man's inhumanity to man in Republican treatment of the emancipated race.

An Honest Black Sheep.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Second ward of Chambersburg, on Friday evening last, to nominate ward officers, it was resolved at the close to take a vote for president, which resulted in 49 for Blaine and 1 for Grant. The editor of the *Repository*, who was chairman of the meeting, was the black sheep in that flock, and not satisfied with administering such a severe castigation, they directed him to publish the facts in this paper. We may add, and this is no part of the proceedings of the meeting, that this vote is a fair indication of Republican sentiment in this town and probably the county. But like the liberal man on the jury who was fighting his eleven stubborn associates, "we are of the same opinion still."

About the Size of Him.

General Sherman is growing such a big man that unless his development is checked pretty soon the United States will not be large enough to hold him after a little while.

The Press correspondent's letter has not a very harmful sting in it. But if there has been any obstruction to justice, or failure to punish crime hereabouts, the responsibility has been fixed long ago. Mayor MacGonigle's protest against the prostitution of justice to save "the best workers in the ward" has been heard in every corner of the state and is re-echoed by hundreds of thoughtful Republicans who are not yet ready to hand every branch of the city government over to those who barter in justice and who shame the administration of the law by abusing the machinery of the courts to save their best Republican workers in the ward.

UNDER the present districting of this city it is almost impossible for the Democrats to obtain a majority in either branch of the city councils or to get control of any of the departments even should they have a large majority of the popular vote in the city at large. Under the American system of districting governmental power it is contemplated that the executive branch shall be a check on the legislative to restrain and prevent hasty and ill-considered legislation and the original executive is very inconsiderable contrasted with the veto privilege. Experience has shown that with both houses and the executive in control of the same party official responsibility rests lightly, and no matter how crude or ill-advised the legislation, its passage generally secures for it executive control. It is to the best interests of every municipality that its councils are apt to be strongly partisan on the one side its mayor should be of a different political party, so that the intended system of checks and balances can be fully realized.

PERSONAL.

DAVID DAVIS is a good customer of the pie woman in the capitol. He fattens and keeps fat on pastry. No dyspepsia in pies.

MR. BRET HARTE is about to resign his consulate and return to America. The German climate has not agreed with him and he has been far from well.

MR. TOM TAYLOR thinks of resigning his editorship of *Punch*, owing to the pressure of other work. It is possible that Mr. Burnand will succeed him.

MR. EMERSON is comfortable, notwithstanding his age, and no older for seventy-seven years than anybody else of that age would be. He lectured at Concord, last week, before the Town Lyceum.

MRS. ASTOR, of New York, who wore diamonds and pearls at a dinner at the White House on Monday night, and afterward, at the Mexican minister's, which were worth nearly or quite one million of dollars, was attended by two detectives dressed as gentlemen, and a policeman in guard before the door of her room at Wornley's day and night.

The Duchess of MARRBOROUGH has telegraphed to the New York *Herald* as follows: "Will you honor me by intrusting to the committee of the ladies of Ireland, over whom I preside, the distribution of the fund raised by you for the relief of Irish distress?" The *Herald* says Mr. Bennett is in Tunis and will be advised of the request, but it will not change his mind.

AT OLD BILL'S seventieth birthday celebration in Cambridge, Mass., last Thursday, Mr. Longfellow and family, Mr. J. T. Fields, Dr. Doremus, of New York, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes were among the congenial party who assembled to do honor to the great poet. The conspicuous floral gift was the image of a violin of natural size made wholly of white pinks, with the exception of the screws, which were represented by small red roses. During the evening Mr. Ball delighted his company by some of his choicest music.

BRAZIL.

The Empire Waning—Oppressive Taxation and a Discontented People.

Late accounts from Brazil indicate a gradual but certain disintegration of the empire. A gentleman in Rio de Janeiro, writing to a friend under date of January 4, remarks that, since the discharge of the old cabinet, which managed matters so badly and overwhelmed the country with debt and corruption, the emperor has appointed a new cabinet, and new new deputies to Parliament have been elected, and the emperor has designated and counted in by the government, for the elections in Brazil are by no means free or fair. Necessity compelled the imperial authorities to raise money, and for purposes of immediate relief, they passed laws obnoxious to the people. One requires each passenger in a street car to pay an extra fare, as a special contribution for the government, of one cent, which is equivalent to one cent. Against this the people protest. A petition from no less than 4,000 subjects was prepared for presentation to the emperor, but by actual force the presentation of this petition was prevented. The victim being rigidly demanded, the exasperated petitioners, many of whom were of the rails and destroyed about sixty cars, crying meanwhile, "Down with the empire!" "Up with the republic!" All the troops and police in the city were called out, and, as the people were not armed, they were obliged to retire, after suffering a loss of fifteen killed and a great number wounded. Affairs are still in a very disturbed and doubtful condition. It is said that an officer cabinet will probably soon be appointed, and some are already predicting that these and numerous other troubles will end only with the downfall of the monarchy and the establishment in its stead of a republican form of government.

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MINOR TOPICS.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says: "Lancaster men are wanted home to vote for mayor on the 17th. The present mayor, Mr. MacGonigle, is a candidate for re-election, and should receive the support of every voter who can be on hand."

HENRY WARD BEECHER's paper which is in the inner third tier circle, has made and announces the discovery that "among the inner circles of politics there is some talk of the possibility of transferring the sentiment in favor of General Grant to General Sherman in case General Grant should decline the nomination, or the anti-third tier feeling should be too strong to be overcome."

PRESIDENTIALLY speaking: A telegram from Washington states that Blaine will not accept the second place on the presidential ticket under any circumstances. The Independent Republicans at Albany refuse to accept the partial compromise offered to them, and they will not vote at the new primaries. A meeting of the national Democratic committee will be held at Washington on the 23d of this month. Ex-Judge Harrison thinks that the Connecticut delegates will favor Mr. Blaine.

CONGRESS having made the necessary appropriation to enable the government to be represented in the fish exhibition at Berlin in April, Professor Baird will endeavor to see that the United States is not behind the older nations of its display. He will not go himself to Berlin with the proposed representation of our activity as pisciculturists, but will deputize Mr. G. Brown Goode, the curator of the National Museum and an ardent and thorough fish culturist, to act in his stead. Mr. Goode will be assisted by Mr. Fred G. Mather, and they will set about the labors of their preparations immediately, as no time is to be lost.

CONGRESSIONAL funerals are costly affairs as is illustrated by the publication of the annual report of the clerk of the House, and the amount of money expended when a member dies is enough to keep a small family from want for many years. Under the head of "Miscellaneous Items" in Clerk Adams's report appear the following: To John G. Thompson, amount of expenses paid for the funeral of Hon. Gustav Schleicher, \$4,780.42; expenses of funeral of Hon. Julian Hartridge, deceased, \$1,949.97. Included among the items which go to make up the last named bill are: Lunch, \$131.40; Shoemaker & Hertzog (wine and liquor), \$92.50; fruit and bananas, \$3; special car, \$230; servant at hotel \$5; conductor, \$3; car porter, \$5—and so on. The amount paid for expenses of the funeral of Hon. Rush Clark, of Iowa, is set down at \$1,448.40.

THERE has been transmitted to Congress a statement prepared under the direction of Adjutant-General Townsend, showing the militia force of the United States. It is full of information and suggestive facts. New York reports a militia force of 20,280, and Arkansas follows second in the list with an organized force of 16,377. South Carolina is third, having 11,805 men ready for duty. The great commonwealth of Pennsylvania is fourth on the list with 9,750 men. Ohio stands fifth, having 8,574. Florida reports 3,504, and so the list continues all through, the Southern states showing a large excess over many of the Northern ones. There is no explanation of this unless it is that the martial spirit in the South is stronger than in the North. The aggregate strength of the organized militia force in the whole country is set down at 125,906, while the number of men available for military duty, unorganized, reaches a total of 6,516,758.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* prints the result of 13,000 interviews with politicians, business men and others in the West as to their preference for president. In Indiana, which was against Blaine in 1876, the Maine senator is the choice of 1,039 against 507 for General Grant and 490 for Secretary Sherman. Hendricks, on the Democratic side, is the favorite son, with 1,263; while Tilden shows a total of 270. In Ohio, the home of John Sherman, the latter has 2,332 admirers, while 1,498 are for Blaine and 688 for Grant; Thurman has 1,333 and Tilden develops the surprising strength represented in 850. The Chicago *Times* has interviews with some 8,000 Republicans in Illinois, and of this number Blaine is the choice of 4,282, Grant of 2,995, Washburne of 1,064 and Sherman of 234. Of 3,000 Michigan Republicans, Blaine has more than Grant and Sherman combined, his figures being 1,600, to 837 and 611 respectively for his competitors.

STATE ITEMS.

The dead body of Peter Bertcable, of Shade township, Somerset county, who had frozen to death, was found in a snow bank at Scalp Level on Tuesday.

Thomas George Kana, 57 years old, took laudanum at his home, 895 North Forty-fourth street, West Philadelphia. He was taken to the Presbyterian hospital for treatment, and died about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Republicans of Mercer county have broken out in revolt similar to that in Chester, but with a much more emphatic prospect that they will stay out. The delegates from Mercer to the state convention were unanimously instructed for Blaine, but they seem to have left their instructions at home when they started for Harrisburg, as they worked along with the machine in a way truly harmonious. This caused the greatest indignation in the county, and it was resolved that something would have to be done about it. A Republican meeting at Sharon took the matter in hand and adopted some resolutions reciting the facts and denouncing the action of the delegates. It was also resolved that the delegates to the Chicago convention from the congressional district should wholly disregard the instructions of the state convention.

A Cannardum.

Philadelphia Times.

As Cameron and Grant have the delegates from Lancaster to the national convention, who are certain to obey Cameron's instructions rather than the instructions of their constituents, the ring manipulators of Lancaster city now agree to pass resolutions unanimously in favor of Blaine, to induce the anti-machine Republicans to support Boring, the machine candidate for mayor. It may work tolerably well on paper, but how will it be on election day? Who would make the speeches and what would the speakers say, when the band came around to serenade them on Boring's election?

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A STRANGE MARRIAGE.

A Widower of Forty-Five Weds His Step-daughter, Aged Twelve.

The following is telegraphed from Princeton, Anne, Somerset county, Md.:

The residents of this county are in an intense state of indignation and excitement over the discovery made to-day that Sidney Shores, a wealthy farmer, aged forty-five years, residing near Dames Quarter, had secretly married his step-daughter, a child of twelve years, who is also his first cousin. Shores is reputed to be worth nearly \$100,000, and has lived in good style on a farm of several hundred acres near Dames for nearly fifteen years. He was always considered a man of rather wild habits, but has been in good standing in the county. On the twelfth of December, he married his step-daughter, Gussie, a daughter by her former husband, Capt. Samuel Shores, an uncle of Sidney. After his wife's death Sidney became still more irregular in his habits. This gave rise to many rumors reflecting on his character, which have been verified. Gussie lived alone with his young step-daughter and his servants, and it was not until a month or two ago that any suspicion of his feelings towards the child were entertained by the neighbors. Gussie is a small, well-developed girl, about sixteen years of age, and her manners and action there is nothing to indicate that she is more forward than children usually are at her age. At length several ladies, who had formerly been intimate with his wife, went to Shores and asked to be given charge of Gussie, but they were roughly refused and ordered out of the house. A few days later, evidently fearing to provoke public comment, Shores sent the child to a school on Deal Island, where she remained until last evening. On the morning of the 12th the schoolmaster informed the teacher that he was going to take the child home. He had her clothing packed up, and later in the day left in company with her. The following day he brought her to this place and applied to several clergymen to marry the couple, but was peremptorily refused. The child at the time expressed her willingness to take the step, but she was evidently unaware of the nature of the relation desired by her stepfather, her statement had no effect in inducing the clergyman to perform the ceremony. The Shores, who had previously obtained a marriage license applied to a clergyman in Mount Vernon, who consented to marry them. After the marriage Shores returned to his home with his child-wife, where he will live. Shores has not been seen since the wedding, and his young bride has also been kept carefully secluded. The servants say that their master and Gussie do not see any one.

Last night it was proposed to organize a company to go to the house and take the child out of the house, if necessary. The advice of the cooler residents in the neighborhood, however, prevailed, and the newly-married couple were undisturbed. Efforts are being made to have Shores arrested, although the authorities are at a loss what to do with him. He is now in custody. While the law has not been actually violated, the feeling excited is such that unless the authorities take speedy action the indignant farmers may take the law into their own hands, in which event it will undoubtedly go hard with Shores.

Shores is well connected in the state and served in the war as a Union soldier. He was at Fort Sumter during the bombardment, and a story is current attributing to him a most brave act of heroism in connection with that memorable event. It is said that on the night before the fort capitulated, as he was standing in one of the rooms of the fort with several of his companions, a shell fell through an embrasure in the wall, and he was hit in the head with the fuse slowly burning. There was a general scamper on all sides, the men running into the adjoining apartments to escape the explosion. In the rush one of them left open the door of one of the rooms, and the flames of the burning shell rushed in, and as they all stood back awaiting the explosion, which was momentarily expected, Shores saw a little girl step through the open door into the apartment where the burning shell was lying. The girl, who had come to visit him with her mother, and had been unable to leave the fort owing to the attack. She had escaped from the care of her mother and was wandering alone in a bewildered manner. As soon as she saw the burning shell she ran to it, and when Shores sprang into the room, seized her, and bore her through the door into the adjoining apartment. Shores then turned, and, seizing the shell, ran to the opening in the wall and threw it out just as it exploded with terrific force, shattering the heavy masonry work, but without injuring the daring man.

FOREIGN FOREBODINGS.

Feelings at the Legations in Washington—Slightest Indication of Hostility.

A correspondent at Washington says: Members of several European legations here do not disguise their anxiety in regard to the threatening aspect of affairs on the European continent, as well as between England and Russia in connection with the proposed invasion of India. The dispatches which the English government allowed to be made public the other day are looked upon as a means to excite the English people against Russia and to create support for the government in its eastern policy. It is reported here that the English government now feels confident that it will receive the popular support for its Indian policy in case it becomes apparent that Russia intends to undertake to check England's movements to the north of India. It is believed that Russia is attempting to form an alliance with France for the double purpose of restraining both England and Germany. As to the condition of France in case of war the talk about the legations is to the effect that the French government desires for war, the most active and energetic efforts have been put forth for two years past to reorganize her army and to collect ample stores of war material of all kinds. In addition, the work of fortification has been carried on with vigor, and Paris has been pushed with vigor, and has just been finished. Paris is now regarded as impregnable. The collection of war material is still in progress. The question upon which the decision for peace or for war now mainly depends is declared here to be whether war could be begun and carried on without risking the life of the republic. Those who now manage its affairs are as yet fearful that a state of war would be taken advantage of by internal enemies of the republic to overthrow it.

Among the indications of the approach of trouble on the European continent it has become known here that large sums are now frequently being sent to this country for investment, with the avowed purpose of providing against the losses which might attend the condition of general confusion at home. These investments are reported in a number of instances to come from men prominently connected with public affairs, and in excellent position to enable them to forecast the immediate future with accuracy. Another significant indication is found in the attention which several of the legations are giving to the study of the condition and prospective capacity of our private army companies to turn out rifles and other ordnance stores. Incidental to this general subject there is no expectation at any of the legations here that a firm stand taken by the United States in the case of the Inter-oceanic canal would lead to any trouble with any of the European powers for the simple reason that every nation there must, of necessity, maintain friendly relations with the United States, since, in case of war in Europe, all the principals to it would be obliged to run to the United States as a storehouse from which to draw both provisions and ordnance stores.

CHRISTINE'S APARTMENTS.

The Rooms of the Queen of Spain.

The rooms are eight in number; the first we enter is hung in white satin, with hand-embroidered blue flowers; the furniture, of Louis XV. style, is upholstered in rich blue satin; in a corner is a remarkably fine cabinet of rosewood, ornamented with old Sevres panels of great beauty. This room leads into a smaller boudoir, style of the first French empire, hung in yellow satin, with furniture of the same. In a recess of a window is a small equestrian statue of the king when he was only four years old. The small suite, who is looking very frightened, is holding the bride in one hand, and saluting with the other. The third room is called the queen's music room; the hangings are red and gold, two grand pianos occupy two corners, and various and knickknacks abound. The queen's study, or workroom comes next. It opens upon a large terrace where in summer is arranged as a garden. It is white and gold, the furniture being old Dutch, with inlaying of colored flowers. Then comes the bedroom, which is a very marvel of splendor and luxury. It requires no less than 800 yards of stuff for the hangings, which are of *crêpe*, Lyons silk *rocaille*, with alternate lines of red and blue flowers. The furniture is Louis XVI. in a corner is a table in old Sevres; in the middle of the room in the bed, in black wood, embossed brass ornaments; at the head, two reclining nude female figures support a shield, upon which is emblazoned the queen's monogram in red upon a blue ground; a canopy in embossed brass supports the curtains, which are thick silk of the same design as the hangings. The bathroom, which is also white and gold, opens into a room specially reserved for the queen's dressing room, and near the bedroom, also, is the dressing-room, the furniture of which is silver-pine the walls being hung with *crêpe* silk, with blue flowers. This dressing-room communicates with the king's dressing-room, which adjoins her bedroom, and is very comfortably furnished. A four-poster, with carved oak columns and Madrid tapestry, chairs of the same style, and on the walls panels of Beauvais tapestry. Next to the king's bedroom is his study, which runs into the council hall for his ministers, where, on a long waxed oak table, are laid out six portfolios. The queen's dot has been increased, the imperial families of Austria allowing her £30,000 a year.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Omaha, Neb., yesterday raised \$2,000 for the Irish refugees.

Thomas Hoar, a laborer, was murdered at Holyoke, Mass., yesterday.

George Roe, aged seventeen years, on Wednesday night fell through an air-hole in the ice on Silver Lake, N. J., and was drowned.

John Smoke, aged eighteen, was killed at Staffordville, Ont., yesterday, having one leg, both arms and his head cut off by a circular saw.

The Wisconsin Republican state convention has been called to meet at Madison on May 7, to choose delegates to the national convention.

The seventy-first anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by the leading colored men of Connecticut at Meriden, in that state, last night.

S. H. Brummett, editor of the *Enterprise*, was shot dead by G. W. Carlton, editor of the *Telegraph*, in Hollister, Cal., yesterday morning. The *Telegraph* had published an article calling Brummett a horse thief, and Brummett, meeting Carlton at the court house, asked "why he published such lies." His reply was a bullet in Brummett's head. The murderer was locked up.

In Englishville, N. J., James Speedwell, aged 24 years, quarreled with his stepmother, who is only a few years older than he. He afterward showed remorse and asked his stepmother's forgiveness which she refused to grant. Next morning Speedwell was found hanging by the neck from a rafter in his barn. Twice before Speedwell made attempt at suicide after quarreling with his stepmother.

Patrick Graham was arrested and locked up in Henderson, Ky., on the complaint of his wife for brutally beating her. He broke out of the lock-up and found his wife at the wharf boat which he boarded. He was lying. He drew a revolver and shot her three times, the balls taking effect in the head, neck and breast, killing her instantly. The shooting took place in the presence of all the idlers' passengers.

The murderer escaped in a stolen ship.

It was currently reported in Port Jefferson, L. I., yesterday, that Miss Daisy Hulse, a young daughter of David Hulse, a well-to-do fisherman of that village, had eloped with one Harry Shute, 40 years of age, who was in the employ of Mr. Hulse.

Miss Hulse is only 18 years old, and recently attended the village school. Shute, who it is said, has a wife and three children living in New Haven, Conn., had always been looked upon by the residents of the village as a half-witted fellow. The report has caused much excitement in the place.

States, since, in case of war in Europe, all the principals to it would be obliged to run to the United States as a storehouse from which to draw both provisions and ordnance stores.

THE CONTEST IN LANCASTER.

An Independent View of It.

Philadelphia Times-to-day.

The people of Lancaster will elect a mayor and other municipal officers on Tuesday next, and the repeated and humiliating lessons recently given of the desperate and corrupt political domination of the county, that now seek to possess the same power in the city, attracts considerable interest to the majority contest. There is one insuperable obstacle to corrupt rule in Lancaster city, and that obstacle in Mayor John T. MacGonigle. Until he shall be removed, there is a steady and peremptory halt called on profligacy whenever it attempts its march over the domain of the shiretown of the Old Guard. Mayor MacGonigle was chosen by his present responsible position by the better men of both parties, and his administration has so fully vindicated the wisdom of the choice, that the ringsters must defeat him or submit to another two years of thoroughly honest and economical control of city affairs. He is a gentleman of culture, dignity and independence, and has stubbornly refused to subordinate public interests to party or faction. His election to councils in a Republican ward resulted in such an acceptable record that he was made mayor solely for the purpose of securing good order in the community and fidelity in public trust; and he has so sternly resisted the plunderers of all sides, that their occupations have dropped out of municipal affairs. He has not been a mere theorist on the issue of reform, but he has invoked the law and hewed to the line in protecting the interests of the taxpayers. He has stopped the reckless increase of the city debt; he has fearlessly vetoed all needless appropriations; he has ended all expenditures for which the money has not been previously provided; he had all city supplies furnished by the lowest bidder; he has dismissed unworthy policemen without asking whether they were Democrats or Republicans; he has defeated the undue increase of taxes, and he has been faithful in all things pertaining to his public trust. He has exerted from the opposition partisan organs their praise for his fidelity, and there can be no opposition to his re-election except on the ground that it is inconvenient and unprofitable for the Republican leaders to have him continued as mayor.

If the Republicans had nominated a candidate against Mayor MacGonigle of equal public integrity and freedom from partisan control, it would be a matter of little moment to the people of Lancaster city which might be elected; but they have not done so. Mr. John A. Boring is the opponent of Mayor MacGonigle, and a glance at his record and his political surroundings readily defines the purpose of his nomination. Mr. Boring has served in councils and has been the supporter of profligacy for the benefit of partisans, while Mayor MacGonigle has been its unflinching opponent. He is a gentleman of fair reputation, and he is not branded as a plunderer, but he is one of the many weak men who serve jobs better than they can serve themselves. He was elected to councils by the methods common with the machine, and expects to be elected mayor in the usual way. He has uniformly favored extravagance and jobs in councils because his friends have demanded it, and he stood out bravely for an increased tax-rate because Mayor MacGonigle would allow no illegal increase of the city debt and there was not enough plunder to go around. He was nominated by the men who sneer at reform, and who regard public money as legitimate prey for "the best workers in the ward." Michael Snyder carried his ward for him, went as a delegate to promote his nomination, and was ready to shout with delight when Boring was chosen. As Mayor MacGonigle formally protested against political interference with the maintenance of law and order, when the disorderly house of the Sydneys could not be brought within the reach of justice, the lawless, who can make politicians because they are "the best workers in the ward," will make common cause with the advocates of profligate government against Mayor MacGonigle's re-election.

Under the peculiar formation of the wards in Lancaster city, the Republicans can easily retain control of councils, even against a Democratic popular majority, and the experience of the last two years has demonstrated that a division of a political power is a most wholesome check upon misrule. Every intelligent voter of Lancaster can well understand what Boring administration would be with Boring in councils, and there are few well-meaning citizens of any party, who will not appreciate the wisdom of saving their city from a discreditable and wasteful government by the re-election of Mayor MacGonigle. His success will be no party triumph; it will be the victory of honesty and faithful ability over jobbers and profligates.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BRANCH RAILROAD.

A Feeder to the Quarryville Line.

Arrangements are being perfected for the building of a branch connecting with the Quarryville railroad near Hess's station, about a mile and a half north of Quarryville, and extending about a mile in length southwestward to several valuable ore mines in the vicinity. The arrangement, as reported to us, is, that the road is to be built under the charter of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge railroad company. The money for its construction is to be furnished by the owners of the mines in the vicinity, and on its completion the Reading railroad will take possession of it, allowing a rebate of 25 cents per ton on all ore shipped over the road until the cost of the road shall, in this way, have been paid. The principal owners of the mines that will be reached by the new branch are B. & S. Shirk, Wright, Cooke & Co., C. Geiger, E. & G. Brooke, Henry Lively, John M. Shenk, the Montgomery iron company and the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company. It is believed the road will not cost much more than \$10,000, and that when finished 50,000 tons of ore per annum will be shipped over it. Thus rebate of 25 cents per ton allowed the builders of the road will repay their investment in a single year.

The exact location of the road has not yet been fixed, but will be at an early day, when the work of grading will be at once commenced.

Fox Chase.

Yesterday afternoon a fox chase took place from the hotel of James Evans, in the village of Intercourse. There were a number of well known hunters present, including Brisban Skiles, Jacob Bair and Amos Hess. The fox was chased until 8 o'clock when the dogs were taken off at Eshelman's mill, in Leacock township, and Reynard escaped.

More Bulldozing.

Our friend Dr. Compton was busily engaged yesterday afternoon in getting Republicans to sign Johnson's pledge that they will vote for Boring. Thus far, we understand, the doctor has bulldozed four persons into signing.

Wet Weather.

A heavy warm rain last night and night before last, and a fair prospect for more to-night. The snow has all been melted, the frost is nearly all out of the ground, the streams are high, and the prospects of an ice crop played out.

Tergerations of a "Dramatic Editor."

The "dramatic editor" of the *Examiner* is kept uncommonly busy in the discharge of his widely diffused duties outside of the department over which he ostensibly presides. Ordinarily therefore he is fain to rely on the judgment of foreign critics in his notices of theatrical performances in this city; and not infrequently the language of his "critiques" strikes the ear as the notes of a familiar old tune. A casual investigation of this phenomenon not a great while ago revealed the fact that the *Examiner's* "dramatic editor" had bodily appropriated a notice kindly furnished by the agent of the company, which in the length of its sentences, quality of its diction, and amount of discretion pervading it, commended itself to the highly cultivated judgment of the "dramatic editor." Occasionally, however, our amiable young contemporary finds time to write his own notices, and sometimes with results most perplexing to the general reader. Under the caption of "an uninteresting play poorly presented," the "dramatic editor" of the *Examiner* starts off in his notice of Bartley Campbell's play of "Fate," as recently given here by the Almayne comedy company, with the statement that its plot is similar to that of "East Lynne," but it possesses none of the merits of that piece. In the course of his further remarks the "dramatic editor" finds room to commend the play as abounding in "good points which furnish opportunity for the display of ability." Miss Nard Almayne, who played the leading feminine role, the "dramatic editor" thinks, was a trifle too subdued, while in the same breath we have the statement that she "has some excellent ideas of acting," and the "dramatic editor" is completely carried away by "her taste in dress and the management of her toilets," which "showed her graceful figure and pretty face to perfection." The principal male actor was "good, has a fine voice, good appearance on the stage, and acted his part in a natural manner," in the opinion of the *Examiner's* "dramatic editor." Another very well received and showed that he possessed considerable ability in the comedy line. The young lady who personated *Sally Waddles* "was also good and her acting was duly appreciated by the audience." This hasty examination of the *Examiner's* analysis of a "poorly presented" play is calculated to raise the suspicion in the mind of the reader that perfect harmony did not reign between the "head, line editor" and the "dramatic editor" with regard to the merits of "Fate." Certainly all the points of merit which the "dramatic editor" points out so succinctly could scarcely prevail in an "uninteresting play poorly presented." The "dramatic editor" ought at least to make himself consist when he essays the formidable task of "writing up" a theat-

THE CONTEST IN LANCASTER.

An Independent View of It.

Philadelphia Times-to-day